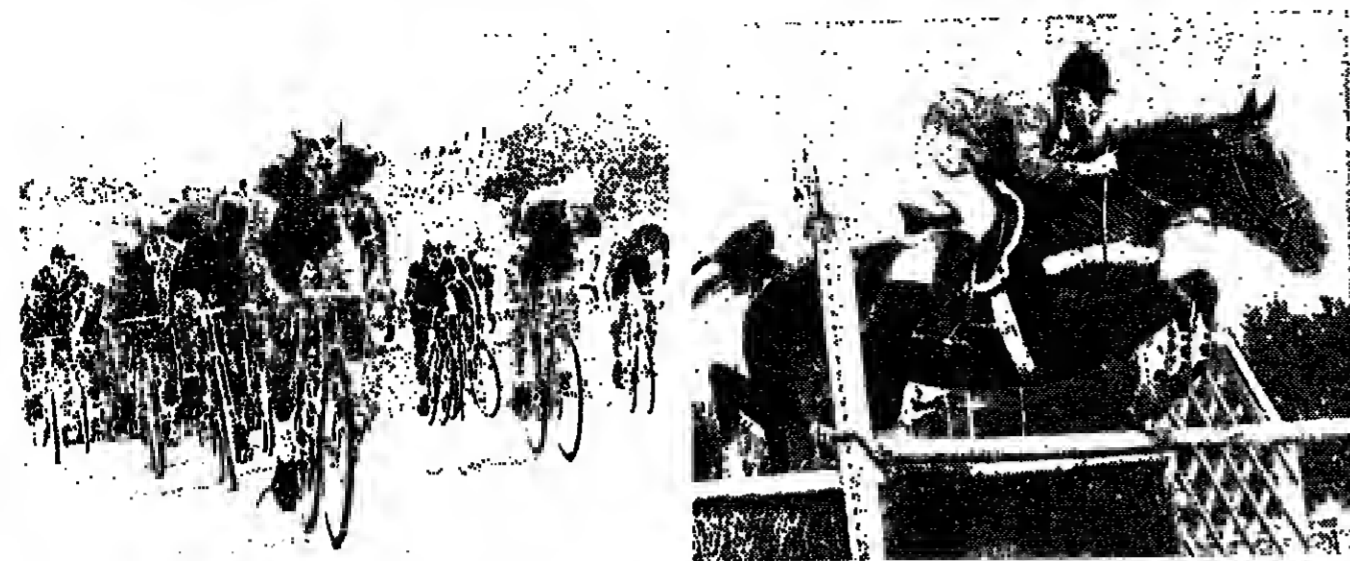


SPORTS



Moscow sportsmen have a very busy schedule at the moment, as they are competing simultaneously for the 13th Moscow Summer Spartakiad titles and also for places in the city team for the Tournament of Soviet Nations finals. In the photos: the participants in a grueling circuit race at Krylatskoye; Anatoly Timchenko won the show jumping contest.

Photos by Sergei Proskov



'Pass' to the Tournament—
a record

Basketball: main games ahead

The USSR and Italy lead the Euro and Limoges elimination groups at the European basketball championship in France, which is in its fourth day. The USSR scored their third win beating West Germany 90-69, while Italy outplayed Greece 103-83.

On the same day previously undefeated Holland was upset by last year's bronze medalist Czechoslovakia, 81-71.

With two elimination rounds to go to win bring two points and a defeat, one of the USSR leads the Euro group with six points, followed by Holland with five, and Poland, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Israel are level at four points each. Italy is the top side at Limoges with six points, ahead of Yugoslavia and Spain, which have a point less each; Sweden and France are level at four and Greece has three points.

Competing in the Moscow athletics championship in Luzhniky as part of the 13th Tournament of Soviet Nations 24-year-old college student Yuri Dumchev set the world discus mark of 71.87 m. The competition was a qualifying one for Moscow athletes for the finals of the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations.

Yuri Dumchev, who previously already held a national

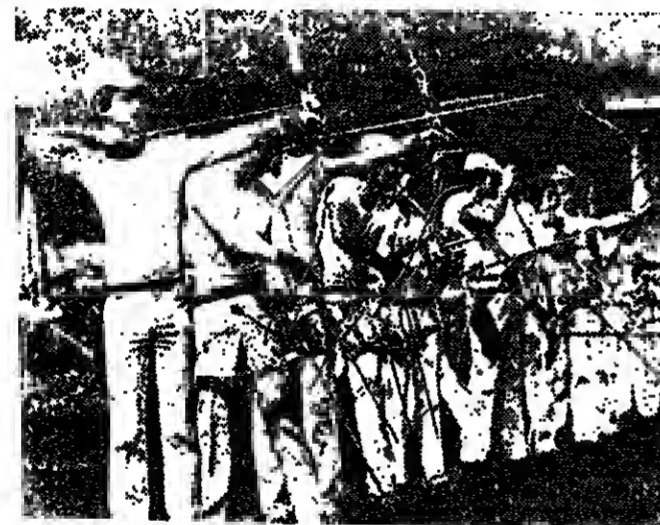
record, made a stupendous series of throws, equalling the national mark of Georgi Kolonitschenko from Stavropol in his fifth try. He went on to set the world mark in the closing sixth try. The former record of 71.16 metres was set by Wolfgang Schmidt of the GDR in 1978.

Earlier Vladimir Trusevich from Leningrad held the title in

1981, and now Dumchev has repeated his feat. Lyudmila Beranova also had to set a world record to get a "pass" to the Tournament finals. At a meet in Krasnodar as part of the Tournament of the People of the Russian Federation, the physical training instructor from Perm covered 10,000 metres in 31 m 35.01 sec, beating the former mark of American Mary Decker-Tabb.

European championship without world champions

Italy, the current world champion, has passed up all its chances to make the European football championship finals in France next year going down 2-0 to Sweden in an elimination game in Goleborg. No 41 904 8



148 archers from 15 nations came together for the Spring Arrows International Tournament held in Moscow's Olympic grounds at Krylatskoye. Among them are the 1980 Olympic top three male award winners led by champion Tomi Potkonen, of Finland.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

Universiad torch aflame

Electronic signals beamed from Sofia, the venue of the latest winter Universiad, helped light the flame of the World Summer Students Games at Saint John's in Newfoundland province in Canada.

Altogether 1,400 students from 42 Canadian universities will take five weeks to carry the flame across the entire Canada. Mindful of the vast expanse involved, the marathon organizers decided to relay the flame by electronic systems from one university to another, as each campus will hold Universiad torch relays in ten provinces before the torch is brought into a stadium in Edmonton. The opening ceremony of the Games, which have drawn many countries, including the USSR, will be held there on July 1.

This will be their first tour yet after the 1982 World Cup. The side will host most of the 11th players who were on the World Cup line-up. The fresh additions are Belov and Alemeo, who frequently appeared on the country's junior side.

Missing from the team will be goalie Perea held by Parreira as chiefly responsible for Brazil's defeat by Italy in Spain. His replacement Leo played way back in the World Cup in Argentina.

Soviet Grandmasters end China tour

Soviet chess Grandmasters Yuri Balashov and Nika Gurjel have ended their tour of China where they were invited by the Chinese sports committee. They played seven games each with

FULL MARKS FOR A SCHOOLBOY

DMITRY BILOZERCHIEV, 16,
EUROPE'S TOP GYMNASICS
ALL-ROUNDER

Dmitry Bilozherchev, a 16th-former at Moscow Secondary School No. 220, won the 15th European championship held in Varna, Bulgaria on May 28-29, totalling an excellent 58.8 points, making his way through the six events to the title almost without a single blunder and getting 9.7 as his lowest mark.

Bilozherchev, who is the 1982 European junior champion, also won the 1983 "Moscow News" Competition. Dmitry is the eighth Soviet gymnast to have won the title and the youngest winner to date to general.

Altogether 65 entrants from 25 countries were in competition, among them another two Soviet gymnasts — 20-year-old Yuri Koriolov, 1981 world all-rounder and 1981 "Moscow News" winner, and 21-year-old Alexander Pogorelov, who won the 1982 "Moscow News" Competition. Koriolov placed second overall with 58.33 points, and Pogorelov ended in sixth place with 57.3.

Third-placed Gucroghy Ozygy amassed 57.8 points.

Koriolov and Plameo Peltor, of Bulgaria, shared the floor exercises title. Gucroghy was the pommel horse, Plameo Peltor also shared the rings with Bilozherchev. Bilozherchev won the vault and the horizontal bar and Koriolov won the parallel bars.

Brazil off on tour soon

Brazilian football side head coach Carlos Alberto Parreira has named a team which will go on a European tour this June, during which they will meet Portugal on June 6, Wales on June 12, Switzerland on June 17 and Sweden on June 22.

This will be their first tour yet after the 1982 World Cup. The side will host most of the 11th players who were on the World Cup line-up. The fresh additions are Belov and Alemeo, who frequently appeared on the country's junior side.

Missing from the team will be goalie Perea held by Parreira as chiefly responsible for Brazil's defeat by Italy in Spain. His replacement Leo played way back in the World Cup in Argentina.

DIPLOMATS IN VOLGOGRAD

FROM OUR SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT

A group of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Moscow have ended their visit to Volgograd arranged by the Soviet Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

While in the city the guests visited the Mamayev Mound, the site of the battle of Stalingrad, as well as the tractor works and a state farm. Volgograd is a symbol of the victory over the German army in 1943. The Soviet Army entered and routed over 30,000 troops, the biggest concentration of forces ever known in

any war.

To come to this city is to honour the memory of millions of people who fell in World War II, to honour the courage of mankind in a comparable to the struggle which brings out the best in the human soul.

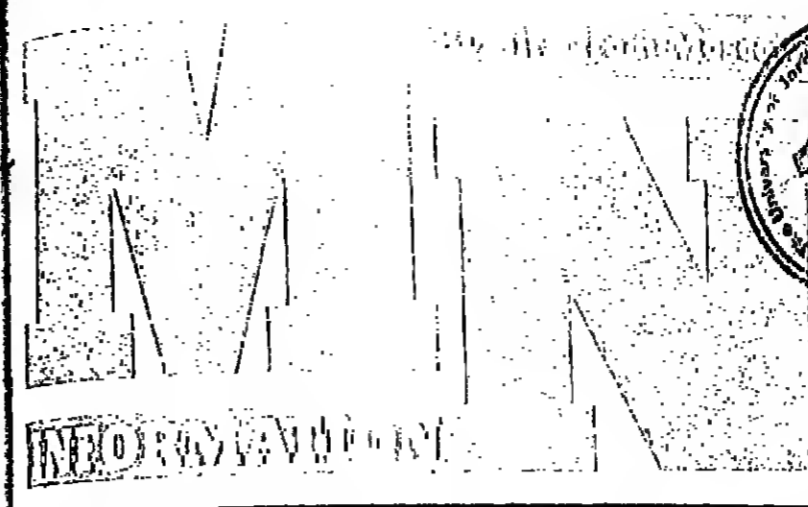
After learning about the page of your history, I am sure you would like to do your part to prevent the world from being plunged into another war. The grim epidemic of another war is a symbol of the victory over the German army in 1943. The Soviet Army entered and routed over 30,000 troops, the biggest concentration of forces ever known in

any war.

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any war.



No. 42 (457), JUNE 4-6, 1983

Price 5 kopeks

Venera-15 on its way to Venus

On June 2, the Soviet Union launched an automatic space station, Venera-15 in accordance with the programme for the exploration of outer space and of the Solar System planets.

The probe will continue the exploration of the surface and atmosphere of Venus from a satellite orbit. The instruments for the station were made jointly by scientists from this country and from the German Democratic Republic.

The Venera-15 probe was launched into an interplanetary trajectory from an intermediate orbit of an Earth's satellite. According to data received from the ballistic measurements, the trajectory of the flight has parameters which are very close to those originally desired. The station should reach the vicinity of the planet early this October.

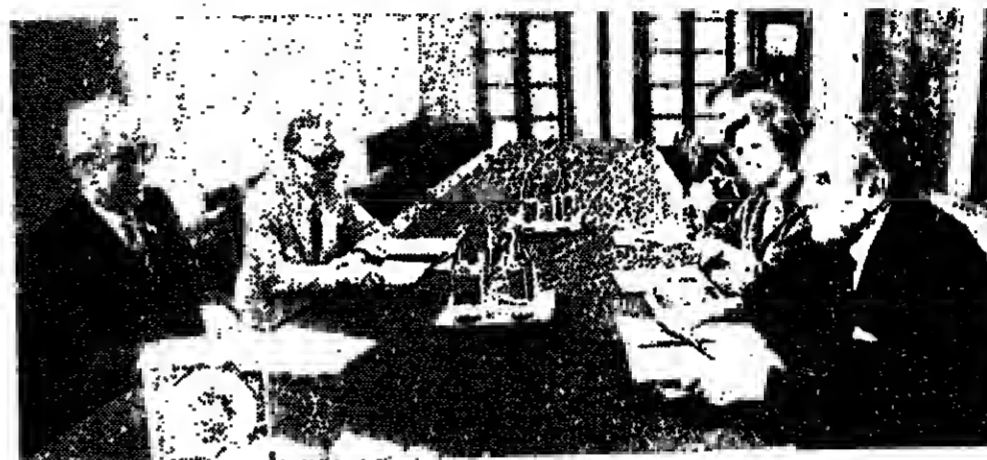
The on-board systems and the instruments carried by Venera-15 are functioning normally.

Threat of war: common enemy for Soviets and Americans

Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received the prominent American political and public leaders Averell Harriman and his wife, Pamela. During their conversation, Yuri Andropov noted that many people in this country appreciated a hardman's fruitful activities in United States' Ambassador in this country forty years ago.

At the time, our two countries were allies jointly defending the world from the fascist threat. Today, the Soviet people and the Americans have another common enemy—the threat of a war whose destructive aftermath would be many times that of World War II.

It would seem that the realization of this threat should serve as a common denominator among statesmen in both the Soviet Union and the United States to exercise mutual restraint and that it should act as a common foundation for efforts to find a mutually acceptable agreement, to prevent what is irredeemable from occurring. Unfortunately, said Yuri Andropov, such a responsible approach is not to be seen from the present American administration. A policy which is geared to obtaining military superiority over the Soviet



In the photo: Yuri Andropov talking to the Harrimans.

Photo TASS

Union and to dictating to it their own terms has no future. It only does away with the positive elements which were earlier achieved in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and undermines the foundation of trust between the two nations. As a result a situation is emerging which can not but cause alarm. We take our relations with the United States very seriously, as we are aware of their significance for the preservation of peace on earth and for the elimination of the threat of

SOVIET-CANADIAN TALKS

A big step forward to the development of mutually beneficial relations, this was the assessment of delegates attending the 3rd Session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Canadian Mixed Commission of Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Despite the considerable time that had elapsed since the previous meeting, it was noted that much progress had been made to all-round cooperation between the two countries.

At the session, both the Soviet and the Canadian delegations, led respectively by V. Sukhov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR and G. Regan, Minister of State (International Trade), discussed diversification of exports, such as deliveries of final production of machinery-building for power generating, the oil and gas industries, agriculture, etc.

Speaking about the results of the session, Vladimir Sukhov stressed that the Soviet side is satisfied with the approach adopted by the Canadian delegation in regards prospects for further cooperation. It should be noted, he said, that politically it supports the idea of dialogue and the continuation of relations with the USSR. This was reflected in friendly relations during the session, which helped to solve all problems and agreed that the next meeting is to take place in 1984 in Canada.

'WE ARE HAPPY...'

to the works of the famous Vienna Opera Company and the Burgtheater, this country is now being toured by the Wiener Volksoper.

We are happy to be here, said its director, Karl Dösch, the famous singer and producer. Although our company has toured many foreign countries with great success, this is our first visit to the Soviet Union. Your audiences are quite different, and we are interested to note their reaction to our productions of famous operas, also staged by your theatres.

The Wiener Volksoper, which is giving its performances at Moscow's Statelesky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, has brought its three main productions to this country: the operas "Die Fledermaus" by Strauss, "The Merry Widow" by Lehár, and "Carmen" by Bizet.

will also be giving a gala concert.

More than 200 members of the company are taking part in the tour which lasts till June 13.

Our repertoire is fairly extensive. Apart from classical operas, it includes musicals, operas and ballets, said Karl Dösch. A short while ago we invited the Soviet producer Georgi Anisimov and set designer Valery Levitskiy to help us with a production of Sergei Prokofiev's opera "Love for Three Oranges". In view of the success of this production I invited Anisimov and Levitskiy to help us again. Together they produced the ancient opera by the German composer Lortzing "Zar und Zimmermann" about Peter the Great. In the future I mean to continue to invite colleagues from your country to take part in our work.

Larisa SEDLITSKAYA



In the photo: the gala concert, a scene from Strauss' opera, "Die Fledermaus". Photo by Boris Kaufman

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Round the Soviet Union

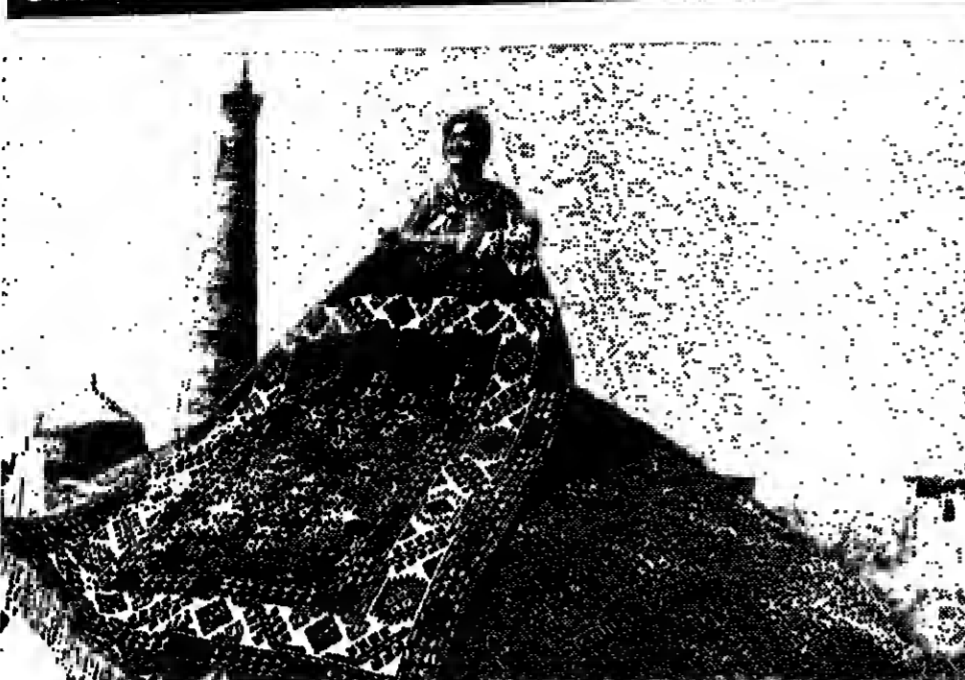
● A 64 KM PIPELINE HAS BEEN LAID FROM THE SYRNY BALKUI DEPOSIT IN TURKMENIA (A REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA) TO THE CENTRAL ASIA-CENTRE MAIN GAS PIPELINE. Precommissioning work is now being carried out at the oil field. When at full capacity, the Syrny Balkui deposit is expected to supply up to 3,000 million cu m of fuel each year.

● "THE WRITER AND THE MODERN WORLD" IS THE SUBJECT OF THE 7th CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND AFRICAN WRITERS TO BE HELD NEXT SEPTEMBER IN TASHKENT, THE CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA. At a meeting held in Moscow by the conference's preparatory committee it was reported that the Tashkent meeting will be attended by writers from more than 60 Asian and African countries and guests from other countries. The conference's programme includes discussions on the topical problems. It will also provide tours around Uzbekistan's historical monuments.

● IN THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL OF TALLINN, THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ATLASES OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC OCEANS HAS HELD A SESSION TO DISCUSS MARINE GEOLOGICAL PROJECTS AND EXCHANGES OF EXPERIENCE IN THE STUDY OF VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS UNDER THE SEA BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR. This major international project is being supervised by UNESCO and involves specialists from Argentina, Bulgaria, Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan and other countries.

● WINTER ARCTIC NAVIGATION HAS ENDED IN THE PORT OF DUDINKA, THE TAYMYR NATIONAL AREA BEYOND THE POLAR CIRCLE. The last ship to leave the port was "Mikhail Sirakovskiy" which was accompanied by an icebreaker. During the winter navigation the port serviced dozens of large ships and handled a hundred thousand tonnes of cargo more than during the previous navigation.

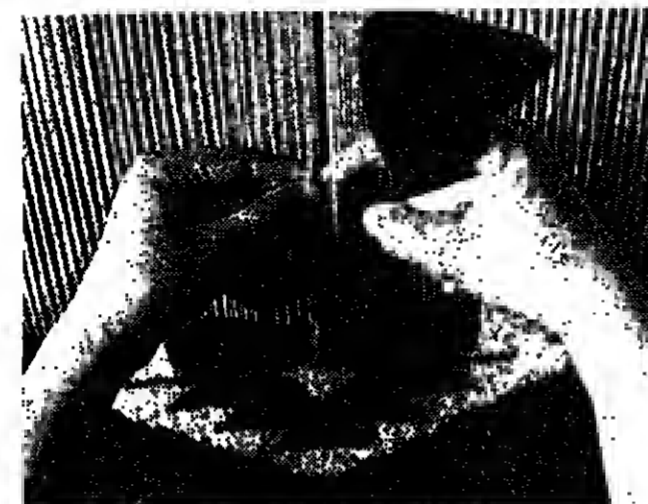
SKILFUL HANDS OF KHIVA CARPET-MAKERS



Khiva rugs are not only decorative apartments, they are also to be found in many museums in this country. They have been highly appreciated at international exhibitions in London, Leipzig, Bonn and Plovdiv.

Carpet-making in Khiva — one of the most ancient Uzbek towns — is a genuine folk craft. The tradition of carpet-making in centuries old and has been carefully passed down from one generation to another. Khiva carpets have a unique design and colour range.

Today the carpets are made locally in a factory. 300 carpet-makers work here (by tradition only women are employed in this trade in Central Asia). Although since carpets have been produced in the factory labour conditions have improved, the skilful hands of the carpet-weavers still remain the chief component in the production process.



In the photo: 35 thousand knots have to be tied to make a 2 m by 3 m hand-woven rug. It takes an experienced worker one month to do this.

MAKHACHKALA PORT DEVELOPS

A new berth has been commissioned at the oil terminal of the Makhachkala commercial port.

Founded by Peter the Great,

it is the oldest port along the Caspian coast. Since those days, it has become one of the biggest transport centres in the south of Russia, with millions

of tonnes of cargoes handled there every year. This port, which is regarded as the main gateway of the Dagestan, an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation, is being modernized.

A DEEP MINE

Having exhausted the rich stocks of coal at the surface, the Donbass miners are plunging deeper into the ground. The "Shakhtyorskaya" - Glukhaya mine has justified its name by being the country's deepest, as with its vertical shaft going down up to 1,284 metres.

The first section is to be put into operation in 1985; the workers will have to face the difficult task of boring several kilometres through the very strong layers of rock bed, packed by the gigantic mass of land.

By that time a number of operating mines close by will have ended up the extracts of their stocks, and the new mine will come to replace them at a capacity of 2,100,000 tonnes of anthracite a year. It will employ miners from the old mines.

The new mine will be equipped with advanced machinery-mining complexes, coal conveyors and high-speed elevators.

Aluminium coating for steel

Very thin aluminium coating has been applied to the metal supports of electric transmission lines at the Koshkovo steel structure factory. The first batch of these aluminium-coated supports has been shipped to builders of power transmission lines.

Hot aluminium coating has been used to protect rollers rolled steel. At Koshkovo the coating is being used to electrically complete support structures.

A coat of paint stays for up to five years and repainting involves disconnecting the line. Painting thousands of supports is an extremely difficult and long job. If coated with zinc, they must be recoated every 25-30 years. But zinc is expensive.

Aluminium coating is expected to last at least 10 years. The technology for applying it is simple, and much cheaper than either paint or zinc. It is also completely harmless to the environment.

tion. Special place is given in the Red Data Book, therefore, to additional measures to protect these animals.

ROBOTS LEAD TO BETTER JOBS

In some branches of the national economy, many jobs are still done by manual labour, which slows down improvements in productivity and efficiency. EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes that the solution to this problem lies in accelerating the development of automation and automation in industry, a process in which automatic manipulators or robots are playing an increasingly important role. In order to achieve increased automation, the USSR has devised and is now implementing a special programme which envisages the development of new robot technologies.

Under this programme, 50 models of new industrial robots are to be created along with 38 technological complexes of the "machine-automata-manipulator" type, seventeen automated factory shops and sections equipped with automatic manipulators, etc.

Simultaneously, sixty research projects are being developed, and a number of guidelines are being developed for standardization, unification, operation, and application of technological standards and for assessing the economic efficiency of the automatic manipulators.

The implementation of the targets set before Soviet industry in the 11th five-year plan period of 1985/89 should result in a sixfold increase in the use of automatic manipulators as compared with the previous five years. Thanks to the introduction of these robots, by the end of 1985 over 70 thousand people will be released from monotonous and arduous jobs and given more interesting work.

Places to visit

CATHEDRAL SQUARE IN THE KREMLIN



Standing together in the square in order of height, are the famous, finely proportioned, Ivan the Great Bell-Tower; next to it — the Assumption Bell tower to height but sturdier, also topped by a golden "helmet" and last of all — with its golden-poled "cup" — comes the Philaret Bell.

They were built towering over Cathedral Square at different times. The Ivan the Great Bell-Tower went up at the beginning of the 16th century, scores of bells being placed in the embrasures. Twenty-five years later, came the massive four-tiered Assumption Bell tower with even larger bells. This was during the reign of Ivan the Terrible. Each time he conquered a town, Ivan removed its bells to his capital and had them added to the bell tower to celebrate Moscow's victories.

The Philaret bell tower was erected a century later, and named after Patriarch Philaret.

These three buildings were designed first and foremost as bell towers, though they also served as watch towers, repositories and cathedrals.

There are many churches in Cathedral Square but not one has a bell.

The chiming bells of the Ivan the Great Bell-Tower and its two adjacent bell towers were more than sufficient for their needs.

Science and technology

ECONOMICAL FRAGRANCE

In the two years since it started to produce artificial bergamot oil the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic and Scented Substances has saved the state almost six million roubles. Few people in this country have ever heard of the "Kosul", "Karmen", and "Chirp" perfumes. "Once" and "The Red and the Black" are also popular. Each has its own fragrance, yet each contains a fresh citrus essence of the small, as specialists put it. The artificial bergamot oil created by the institute produces a fragrance which closely resembles natural odour.

DIAMOND

MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

Our country has started to mass-produce diamond coating for medical instruments thereby enabling them to last three times as long. Typically the price of the instruments has not changed since the new coating is made of waste diamond powder.

The new technology has been designed at the study of materials laboratory at the All-Union Scientific Research and Testing Institute of Medical Technologies at the USSR Ministry of Public Health.

We have set ourselves the task of finding ways to introduce progressive technologies into the creation of new medical instruments, says Alexander Volkov, Candidate of Sciences (Engineering), and the laboratory head.

The classic material — stainless steel which is used by designers to make medical instruments, is no longer suited to modern medicine. Our many-year searching has been successful. We have found new materials — titanium alloys — which are perfect substitutes for stainless steel. We have already used them to manufacture sets of microinstruments for blood vessels, eye and the hearing system operations.

We are developing several new directions in the manufacture of medical instruments.

OF INTEREST

Geologists discover

mammoth bones

Geologists were drifting on the outskirts of Syktyvkar, the capital of the Autonomous Komi Republic in the north of the Russian Federation, when they came across a mass of fossilized bones in a sample of water taken from an ancient bog ground. Archaeologists

Volkov continues. One of these is diamond coating its work surfaces. This method, which ensures the production of comparatively inexpensive yet highly reliable instruments, has been used to design modernized needle-holders, dental instruments, etc.

To compare the advantages of diamond coated instruments with conventional ones, they are placed in a special testing mount. It appears that while the conventional instruments can withstand seven thousand cycles of ageing, the diamond-coated ones can operate throughout 21 thousand cycles. Also the new instruments last for nine years—three times longer than the ordinary ones.

Arkady BOGORAZ

CHANGES

IN THE BIRD WORLD

In the Baltic Republic of Estonia the number of fresh-banded birds is growing according to the atlas of nesting birds compiled by scientists.

For this work, the ornithological department of the republic has divided the republic into hundreds of districts. To obtain accurate data in each district the scientists asked ornithologists, teachers, members of the naturalists society and young naturalists for help. They sent information about changes in the bird world to the Institute of Zoology and Botany.

220 bird species live in Estonia at the moment. They include many fresh colours. For the first time, for example, the swan brought home from Lithuania, now lives along the coast. The mountain quail has come here from the Scandinavian countries and found the very pleasant. One of the world's most birds can be found in the forests.

This increase in the number of our feathered friends has been helped by man, by organizing winter feeding and land improvement.

NEW INSTRUMENT

Faulty sections in roads can now be accurately spotted by a new instrument invented in Saratov. The novelty is helpful to reveal the causes of accidents. It also contributes towards establishing the safe maximum speed of traffic at any point in the road.

NEW ARTS SCHOOL FOR ULYANOVSK

The building for a new arts school designed by local architects and which is to go up in the centre of a big residential district in Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, will resemble a constellation of orange pipes. 800 students, future musicians, artists and workers in the arts will eventually enrol at the school where they will be provided with airy, well-lit classrooms

and labs, work shops, and rehearsal halls, recording studios and reading rooms.

A large concert hall will occupy the central part of the building with an exhibition hall close to it.

The new arts school, so attractive addition to Ulyanovsk, will become one of the main cultural centres in this old Volga town.

FLOWERS ALL THE WAY

A black varnished tray with bright flowers in the centre. These convenient, long-lasting and, what is more important, beautiful trays made at Zheleznovo outside Moscow have won world-wide recognition.

The flowers appear to be real, as the black surface of the background emphasizes the depth of shade and composition. Sometimes the artists at the Zheleznovo factory draw vegetables instead of flowers.

In the photo: Nikolai Antipov, member of the USSR Artists Union, is feeding Zheleznovo craftsmen.

Photos by Konstantin Rokoshkin.

HN INFORMATION No. 42, 1985.

VIEWPOINT

MOSCOW PREPARES FOR FILM FESTIVAL

Yuri KHODZHAYEV, Deputy General Director at the 13th Moscow International Film Festival

The 13th Moscow International Film Festival will open in the Soviet capital on July 7. It is expected to be one of the most representative of these festivals which began in 1959.

Nearly 90 countries and five international and national organizations have expressed their desire to take part and requests to participate are still being received by the organizing committee.

Principal film makers from five continents will meet in Moscow to present their new films and exchange views. There has been a steady increase in the number of countries taking part in each successive festival. This year, the 19th festival will be represented for the first time.

The Moscow film festival will consist of three contests — full-length features, shorts and films for children. As usual, there will be an extensive internationalization showing of films which have been presented at other festivals. Festival rules have them from being submitted for the contest. Partially all the delegations wish to participate in the full programme. These delegations include directors, actors, producers, critics and film distributors.

In selecting films for the festival, we proceed from the festival motto, "For Humanism in Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations". We want to show as many films as possible, motivated by the desire to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding among nations, regardless of their way of life, government or social system. There is only one restriction. The Moscow festival is no place for films advocating war and violence, which demean human dignity, and sow enmity and distrust among nations.

The prestige of the Moscow festival has been reinforced by their invariably high artistic standards.

The following outstanding film directors, of vastly varying styles — and I would like to emphasize the latter factor — have been awarded festival prizes: Federico Fellini, Sergei Bondaruk, Stanley Kramer, Akira Kurosawa, and others. Most of the films shown to Moscow are profound, progressive, and topical. I believe that this year's festival will be no exception.

Entries to the festival include movies by well-established directors from countries occupying a leading place in the film industry, as well as films from countries where the cinema is still in its infancy. Practically every Moscow festival leads to the discovery of new talent, and to many the prizes they receive at Moscow represent a happy launching ground to world-wide recognition. Let us recall that at the last festival films by directors from Vietnam, Peru, Algeria, Ecuador, and Kampuchea won awards in competition with movies representing traditionally well-established schools of cinematography.

The full-length features contest will also take place in the Rossiya Cinema and Concert Hall, near the Kremlin. The children's contest — at the Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren on the Lenin Hills, and the shorts contest — at the Otkrytyy cinema. Meanwhile there will be a representative showing of festival films at leading Moscow cinemas.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SELECTION: SCALE AND PROSPECTS

Emphasizing the importance of selection for tending the potential of the soil and harvesting stable bumper crops, PRAYDA points out that selection has now entered a new stage: the programmable design of ideal plant strains according to physiological and genetic "blueprints". Wheat, rice, corn, cotton and other crops are known to have strains resistant to the elements as well as to lodging and fungus and other diseases. The age-old dream of selectionists is to combine all these assets into one ideal variety, boasting high productivity and total resistance to unfavourable conditions and pathogenic agents, the paper points out.

This is a fairly formidable task—the outstanding Soviet geneticist Nikolai Vavilov described selection as evolution guided by human will—and yet it is a realistic task.

On Vavilov's initiative, the USSR has built up the world's most abundant genetic fund of crops and their kin. The country's 50 selection centres have accumulated thousands of varieties and strains of wheat, rye, barley, corn, cotton, etc.

One indication of the vast scale of selection work in this country is the fact that in the 10th five-year plan period alone selectionists sown over 700 new high productivity strains and hybrids, the paper emphasizes.

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This country has 330 thousand public libraries open to the libraries of schools, offices, industrial enterprises and other similar places.

With nearly five thousand million volumes at their disposal they all lend books free of charge.

UZBEKISTAN RED DATA BOOK

The LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' newspaper reports that the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan has published a Red Data Book of its fauna to include 63 species of vertebrates, or nearly one-twentieth of all types of the varied fauna to be found in Uzbekistan.

It is interesting to note that there are several "missing" pages. Such species as the spiny anteater and the gyuro snake are excluded from the book, as are the five unique species of pheasants, although two decades ago the numbers of these birds had virtually dropped to a critical level. Their populations were restored thanks to timely protection measures.

However, a number of animals, like the striped hyena, the grey lion, the Iranian otter, the Transcaucasian cheetah and certain others, which have been forced to leave their usual habitats, still need protection.

tion. Special place is given in the Red Data Book, therefore, to additional measures to protect these animals.

ROBOTS LEAD TO BETTER JOBS

In some branches of the national economy, many jobs are still done by manual labour, which slows down improvements in productivity and efficiency. EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes that the solution to this problem lies in accelerating the development of automation and automation in industry, a process in which automatic manipulators or robots are playing an increasingly important role. In order to achieve increased automation, the USSR has devised and is now implementing a special programme which envisages the development of new robot technologies.

Under this programme, 50 models of new industrial robots are to be created along with 38 technological complexes of the "machine-automata-manipulator" type, seventeen automated factory shops and sections equipped with automatic manipulators, etc.

Simultaneously, sixty research projects are being developed, and a number of guidelines are being developed for standardization, unification, operation, and application of technological standards and for assessing the economic efficiency of the automatic manipulators.

The implementation of the targets set before Soviet industry in the 11th five-year plan period of 1985/89 should result in a sixfold increase in the use of automatic manipulators as compared with the previous five years. Thanks to the introduction of these robots, by the end of 1985 over 70 thousand people will be released from monotonous and arduous jobs and given more interesting work.

HN INFORMATION No. 42, 1985.

ENTERTAINMENT

Guest performances in June

Companies and individual performers from 12 countries of Europe and Asia will visit the Soviet Union in the first month of the summer.

The Days of Austrian Music opened in Moscow with a gala-concert given by the Volkoper State Opera Theatre of Vienna. This is the company's first visit to our country; its repertoire includes classical musical comedies. During the Days there will be a concert by a Brass Quintet and evenings of Viennese songs.

The opera company of the State Theatre of Ljubljana, Czechoslovakia, the Voznesenets ballet company from Novosibirsk, and the State Opera Theatre of Leningrad will also visit the USSR for the first time. French artists will show the programme Paris-France-Transit. Solo-concerts will be given in Moscow by the British pianist, Peter Douchie, on his second visit to the Soviet Union. He will play works by Beethoven, Prokofiev, Chopin, Liszt, and others.

Concerts will also be given by the National Music and Dance Ensemble of the Republic of Mali, by the German actress Grete May who is well known for her performances of songs and poems by Brecht, and by variety groups and performers from Britain, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Gift for Russian Museum

A collection of 26 landscape paintings has recently been donated to the Russian Museum by the Leningrad collector, Professor, D. Sc. (Engineering), Mikhail Semenov. A well-known expert in the theory of machines and mechanisms, the collector has been combining his intensive work and his passion for collecting for many years. Another gift recently received by the Russian Museum is also on view: works of applied art from the collection of Lyudmila Karavodina, another Leningrader. She has gathered together over four hundred objects.

Tbilisi first night

The Plishvili Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Tbilisi, has premiered Richard Strauss' opera "Salome", the third production of this highly complex work to have been attempted in this country. The two previous productions were in Moscow and Riga.

"Salome" was sung in German, with Taisiya Telishvili in the title role. It was conducted by Dzhansug Kakhidze, who was also co-producer.



Photo by Yuri Rodin



An evening at French ballet. Indian folk music, a scene from the ballet "Bakili", choreography by Maurice Béjart. The principal dancers are Anna Serdyuk and Max Ralevsky (centre). Photo by Andrei Knyozov

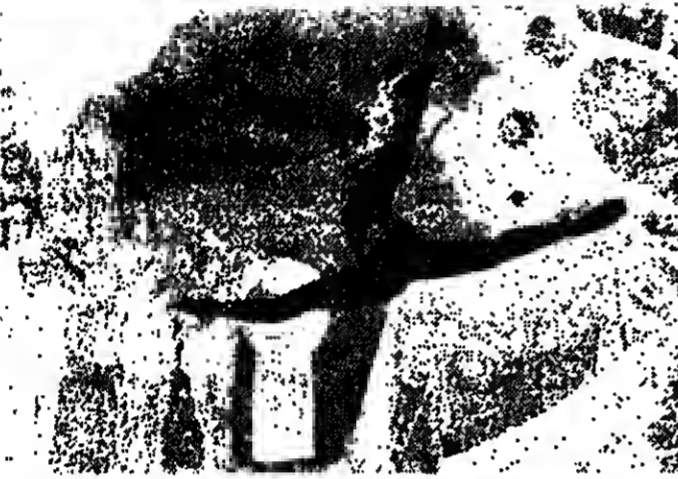
MOSCOW CLASSICAL BALLET ENSEMBLE

Fifteen years ago, the choreographer Igor Moiseyev founded the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, which he has called "the young ballet". Although the word "young" has been dropped from the title, the company's credo, as originally conceived by Moiseyev, still remains.

The company is young both in age and spirit. Its present leaders are Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyev. Graduates of the Moscow Ballet School, they were soloists at the Bolshoi in Moscow. From 1950, they have been working together as ballet master and script-writer. In 1972, they assumed the leadership of the Classical Ballet Ensemble. Kasatkina and Vasilyev have put together a stylistically unique repertoire based on classical dancing and modern plastic techniques.

The ensemble started as a touring company of 26 people. Immediately after its first concert on May 30, 1968, it went on tour. Since then they have given performances throughout the country; they have been abroad and have taken part in several international arts festivals.

Most of the ensemble's extensive repertoire consists of full-length ballets. We mostly think in terms of staging major ballets for two reasons, says Natalya Kasatkina. As choreog-



A still from the film "Adam and Eve", with Vera Timashova as Devil Woman. Photo by Yelena Fetisova

raphers we are interested in them more than in anything else although we realize that concert performances are both necessary and sometimes very difficult. Secondly, we cater for enormous audiences. Sometimes we perform at stadiums. In recent years, more interest has been shown in full-length ballets than in concert.

"The Magic Coat" by Nikolai Karatnikov, "Lovers" by Gisel Mahler, "Notre-Dame de Paris" by Maurice Jere, "The Flames of Paris" by Boris Asafyev, and "The Story of Romeo and Ju-

liet" by Sergei Prokofiev—these were some of the fragments from the ensemble's latest production which were shown in Moscow recently, at the Central Arts Workers Club, at a special evening celebrating the ensemble's fifteenth anniversary. Those present also saw another new work by the ensemble: the ballet, "Adam and Eve" based on Andrei Petrov's play, "The Creation of the World".

At present the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble is performing at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow.

PUSHKIN YEAR IN ODESSA

The line "I lived in Odessa at that time..." is the name of an exhibition which opened recently in Odessa. Paintings and drawings recreate the atmosphere in which the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin lived and worked.

He spent 13 months in Odessa in 1823 to 1824. This was an extremely prolific period in Pushkin's life: he wrote about 30 verses, completed the "Fountain of Bakhchisarai", began the poem "The Gipsies", and wrote two and a half chapters of "Eugene Onegin".

The exhibition has been arranged as a part of the 17th All-Union Pushkin Poetry Festival.

Writers' contacts

A USSR Writers' Union delegation, led by Sergei Mikhalkov, has visited Venice at the invitation of the Cini Fund, an organization with which the Union has long and profitable links.

The international symposium organized by the Fund devoted to the work of L. Tolstoy, as well as the conferences on Dostoyevsky and Gogol, in which representative Soviet delegations have invariably taken part, aroused wide interest among the public and have been an important contribution to the cause of familiarizing Russians with Russian culture and strengthening the climate of understanding.

This time in Venice they discussed a joint international venture—the symposium "Golden and the Present Day" which is to be held in Moscow in early July. Nearly 50 Golden scholars from the USSR, other socialist countries and Italy are expected to attend.

BUSINESS

AUTOMATION FOR PROGRESS

This is the motto of the Second International Exhibition of the Automation Means for Production Processes now on in Moscow, which is highly popular with specialists and general public. Their achievements are demonstrated by firms and organizations from 27 countries and West Berlin.

National days have been held by the USSR, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, the FRG, Finland, and Italy.

The Czechoslovak exhibitors wish to inform specialists about their best products, said Jan Hajny, Director of the Czechoslovak section, addressing journalists. The exhibition opens up possibilities for trade agreements and for establishing cooperation between the producers and users.

The Second International Exhibition Automation-83 is held on a large scale, and France is taking part with gratitude. Jean Paul Stahlin, Director of the French section, noted. Our part of the exhibition features 45 firms, he went on. We hope that our participation will be productive both in terms of science and technology, and in terms of commerce.

Walking from booth to booth, one can notice that many exhibits have been produced on the basis of cooperation. On display in the Soviet pavilion, there is a robot-manipulator from the Swedish firm of ASEA which comprises a Soviet-built computer. Many joint developments are exhibited in the sections sponsored by the GDR and other socialist countries.

There are always many people in the Soviet pavilion which displays process control systems for the steel industry and geological prospecting, and computer-aided research systems, and shows new electronics for agricultural, medical and many other applications.

Automation-83 has become an international centre for exchange of ideas. Specialists from different firms have been delivering lectures at scientific and technological symposia. Besides numerous commercial negotiations are held, and many contracts signed.

Search for new forms of cooperation

Exactly this reason was cited by the representatives of the GEA firm when they arranged a symposium on power engineering problems for Soviet specialists, organized with the assistance of the Mannesmann concern in Moscow.

GEA unites 22 firms specializing in the development and manufacture of power engineering equipment, said its spokesman Karl-Helm Gompert. These are units for heating and cooling liquid and gaseous mediums, equipment for power stations, etc.

We have said the USSR 35 air cooling condensers as well as air refrigerators with recuperators.

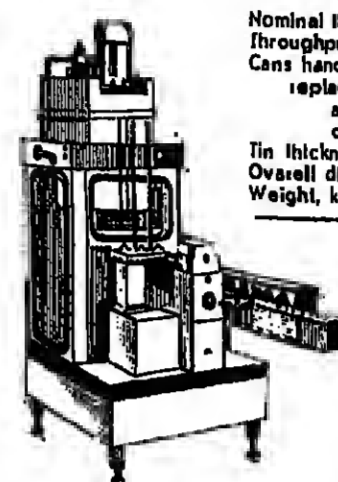
Indirect deliveries connected with the construction in the Soviet Union of large installations by other firms, play a large role

in our cooperation with the USSR. For instance, we are using our equipment in the construction of the Olshburg gas pipeline. The firm has durable business links with a number of Soviet ministries and organizations, too.

Our concern has undertaken to represent the GEA firm on the Soviet market, addressed Mannesmann Handel AG director Heinz Schulz. This is the second symposium that we have arranged in Moscow. Such contacts help expand forms of cooperation and establish new links. At the current meeting GEA has set two goals — to acquaint Soviet colleagues with their innovations and proposals and to share experience with maintenance engineers working in the USSR with GEA equipment, he stressed.

CAN-SEALING MACHINES

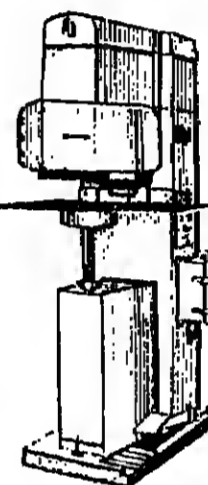
B4-KZK-70 AUTOMATIC SEALING MACHINE
marks, seals and counts filled cylindrical tin cans in cannery production lines



Nominal throughput, cans/min	125
Throughput settings, cans/min	80; 100; 125; 160
Cans handled (with special-design replacement tooling made), mm	
outer diameter	50-195
outer height	35-125
Tin thickness, mm	0.2-0.3
Overall dimensions, mm	1900x1970x2970
Weight, kg	1900

B4-KZT-50 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SEALING MACHINE

Joins end laces to bodies of cylindrical tin cans by double edge-curling seam; seals filled cans



Nominal throughput, cans/min	16-12
Cycling throughput, cans/min	45.5
Cans handled:	
outer diameter, mm	50-320
outer height, mm	20-329
Tin thickness, mm	0.22-0.36
Dimensions (last electric cabinet), mm	650x1300x1750
Weight, kg	780
Machine, assembled tooling for one can size	100

35, Mostovskaya Ul. 117330 Moscow, USSR, Tel. 143-80-60; 141-07-11
Telex 411008 TEHEX SU; 411228 TECEX SU

TECHMASHEXPORT

TRANSLATING CENTRE 10 YEARS OLD

The USSR Centre for Translation of Scientific and Technical Literature and Documentation attached to the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, was set up in June, 1973, at the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Today it is the largest organization in this country specializing in translation. It translates texts from and into over 30 foreign languages for companies and research establishments.

It is especially as head organization to the Soviet Union of the CMEA International (information service for scientific and technical institutions) the centre also engages in extensive research into the theory and practice of translation. It publishes methodological studies, reviews, lists of new terms and translation indexes which enjoy great popularity with Soviet as well as foreign subscribers.

One of the centre's main tasks is to undertake translation work for various foreign companies having offices in the Soviet Union. This work comes to it through Vneshtekhnika.

There has been a constant rise in the number of such translations over the past few years, with such firms as Siemens, AEG-Telefunken and Ansohn-Oberlin of West Germany, Nokia-Kono and Akhmatov of Finland, and Voest-Alpine of Austria, being permanent customers.

Igor GUKASOV

Contacts and contracts

① The USSR and India signed an agreement in Delhi on cooperation in the construction of the second phase of the iron-and-steel works in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh State. It is the third enterprise of India's ferrous metallurgy, being built with Soviet assistance.

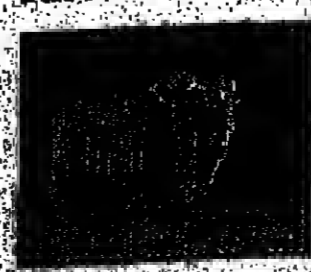
② A protocol has been signed in Warsaw on the further development of cooperation in railway transport between the Soviet Union and Poland. It was suggested that traffic should be increased on the wide gauge railway line from the Soviet border to the Polish city of Katowice and that there should be further expansion in the volume of container transportation from Poland to the Soviet Union.

③ The latest meeting in Sofia of the CMEA Standing Commission on Light Industry considered problems arising from resolutions passed by the CMEA Executive Committee on scientific and technological cooperation approved the procedure and timetable for the implementation, and summed up the results of cooperation in 1982.

④ Under the contract between V/O Sudimport and Korablopaz, a Bulgarian foreign trade organization, the first twenty-five thousand tons dry cargo ship will be built for a new modification for the USSR at the Dimitroff shipyards by the end of this month period.

Philately

Kirov Theatre jubilee stamp



The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued a new stamp in honour of the 50th anniversary of the Kirov Leningrad State Opera and Ballet Theatre.

The artist is Yury Vysotsky. The price is four kopecks. Offset-printing.

WHAT'S ON!

June 4-6

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performance by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 4 — Prokofiev, "Chederle" (ballet), 5 (mel) — Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, 5 (evol)—Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Maid of Pskov" (opera), 5 — Glazunov, "Ivan Susanin" (opera).

Smetanovskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre 117 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performance by the Vienna National Opera Theatre: 4 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus", 5 (mel)—A gala concert; 6 (evol)—Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 4 — Pichukin, "The Wedding with the General", 6 — Fellman, "Let the Guitar

Play", 6—Fellman, "An Old Comedy".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leontevskiy Prospekt), 4 — Shostakovich, "The Nose", 6 — Mozart, "Der Schauspieler", Rossi, "La cambiale di matrimonio".

FILMS

Wedding Present (Odessa Film Studios, USSR).

A lyrical comedy about the happy and sad moments to the life of a newly married couple.

Cinema: "Liva" (28/8, Lomonosovsky Prospekt), Metro Universal.

Granny Gals Going (Romania). Thanks to granny peace is restored to a family consisting of two middle-aged people.

Cinema: "Zaryadya" (1 Moskva, Zaryadya Embankment), Metro Pushchinskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Literary Museum (26 Petrovka). "Recent Acquisitions" at

exhibition featuring manuscripts, autographed books, photographs, writers' portraits and their personal belongings acquired by the museum over the past two years. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya and Gorkovskaya, Trolleybuses 15, 31.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (20 Kuznetsky Most). Works by Moscow artist A. Tutunov. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berenzyevskaya Embankment), 4, 5 — Singer Beatrice Marquez accompanied by a variety ensemble (Cuba), 6 — Monologues. An evening of classical pastime with Anatoly Ilizarov.

Moscow Art Theatre (22 Tverskoy Blvd), 4, 5, 6 — The Venetian Ballet in an evening of classical ballets.

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10/3 Tsvetkovskaya St.), 4, 5, 6 — Variety artists from Romania.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL.
Druzhba Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow Sports Club vs Yerevan Ararat, 6 p.m.

Ararat placed 1st, and Spartak 8th in the national championship.

GORDONKI

Dynamo Stadium, 4, 5 — Moscow individual and team championships. Both days at 10 a.m.

Dynamo, Zenit, Spartak, Tynd and other clubs are competing for awards.

BADMINTON

Druzhba Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, 4, 5 — Competition for the prize offered by the "Sportivnaya Moskva" weekly. Both days at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome, 22 Bogoraya St., 5 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

June 4-6

Moderately warm weather in Moscow, city and region, with night temperatures of between +9°-+14°C and of +15°-+23°C during the day (up to +28°C on June 4). Wind W and NW, 3-7 mps and occasional light rains.